

Procurement Guidance - (4/2014)

T3.1.4 Delegations Revised 7/2009

A Contracting Authority, Delegation, and Unauthorized Commitments Revised 10/2008

1 Delegated Authority for Contracting and Other Procurement

Activities Revised 1/2012

2 COCO Responsibilities Revised 1/2012

3 1102 Series Certification Revised 1/2012

4 Contracting Officer Warrants (1102 Series) Revised 1/2012

5 Procurement Authority Delegated to Other Qualified Individuals Revised 1/2012

6 Ratification of Unauthorized Commitments Revised 1/2012

B Clauses Revised 7/2010

C Forms Revised 7/2010

D Appendix Added 1/2011

1 1102 Series Warrant Standards Revised 1/2012

2 Non-1102 Delegation of Procurement Authority Added 1/2011

T3.1.4 Delegations Revised 7/2009

A Contracting Authority, Delegation, and Unauthorized Commitments Revised 10/2008

1 Delegated Authority for Contracting and Other Procurement Activities Revised 1/2012

a. *Delegation.* The Administrator has authority to enter into contracts, leases, grants, cooperative agreements, and other transactions, and to delegate authority for managing FAA's contracting function to the FAA Acquisition Executive (FAE). Based on the Administrator's delegation, the FAE has authority to appoint, and redelegate contracting authority to, the Chief(s) of the Contracting Office (COCO), Contracting Officers (CO) and qualified non-contracting personnel.

b. *Specific Authority Granted.* Any delegation of authority to perform contracting and other procurement activities must be in writing and explicitly state the authority and limitations it conveys. If specific authority is not included in the delegation, then that authority does not exist.

c. *Basis for Delegation.* Except for the purchase card program, all delegations of authority to perform procurement or other related activities are made by the FAE. Before delegating contracting authority, the FAE considers the following:

- (1) There must be a demonstrated need for the authority requested;
- (2) The delegation level must be commensurate with the need in terms of cost, complexity and mission criticality;
- (3) The individual selected must meet the qualifications for the authority requested. However, an individual's qualifications, without a demonstrated need for the authority, are not sufficient reason to grant contracting authority; and
- (4) Other factors, such as organizational structure, total volume of the contractual actions, complexity and dollar value of the work involved, and aggregate value of the anticipated actions that the individual will be processing.

d. *Purchase Card Delegation.* The FAE's approval is not required for individual Delegations of Procurement Authority (DPA) for the purchase card program.

e. *Delegation Records.* The FAE will provide a copy of all delegations of contracting authority and any modifications, terminations, or waivers to delegations to the COCO and the Acquisition Career Manager (ACM). Copies of all delegations are maintained by the COCO and the Acquisition Career Manager. The ACM will be the official record keeper for all delegations.

f. *Terminating Delegation.* Except for the purchase card program, only the FAE may terminate a CO warrant or other procurement authority. Unless the delegation provided for automatic termination, the termination is to be by letter and state the general reason for termination and the

effective date. When a delegated contracting authority is terminated before its automatic termination date or when there is no automatic termination date, the written notice to the individual should provide enough time to ensure the individual does not make any unauthorized commitments.

Upon notification of the termination, the original warrant or certificate of appointment is annotated as "terminated" and includes the reasons for the termination. Reasons for termination may include:

- (1) The need for the delegated authority no longer exists, for example, lack of a demonstrated need, retirement, resignation, termination of employment, or an assignment to another position.
- (2) Failure to comply with applicable requirements, limitations, policies, regulations, statutes, or delegated responsibilities;
- (3) Maintenance training/certification requirements have not been met, or failure to maintain all standards after appointment; or
- (4) Violation of a material portion of the ethics guidance for Federal employees and/or standards of conduct for Department of Transportation employees.

g. *Changes in Authority.* When the FAE modifies delegated authority, it must be in writing and delivered to the individual with sufficient advance notice and instructions to ensure that the individual does not make unauthorized commitments. Any increase or decrease in the dollar value or scope of an individual's contracting authority requires issuing a new certificate of appointment or warrant and termination of the previous delegated authority.

h. *Waivers.* The FAE may waive qualification standards if circumstances clearly dictate need for delegation of authority, but the employee does not fully meet required standards. Such a waiver is conditional, identifies duration, and must state the requirements that the individual must satisfy to become fully qualified.

2 COCO Responsibilities Revised 1/2012

a. The COCO is a position designated by the FAE that is delegated unlimited authority for procurement contract award and administration, leases, real estate transactions, cooperative agreements, non-Airport Improvement (AIP) grants, agreements, and other transactions. The COCO, acting within the scope of the FAE's delegation, manages day-to-day contracting functions for FAA.

b. As part of the purchase card program, the COCO may redelegate contracting authority to qualified individuals as provided in Procurement Guidance T3.2.6. The COCO may terminate or modify such delegation in accordance with the procedures specified above in T3.1.4. A.1 (f) and

(g). The individuals receiving delegation must have the required training to perform as purchase card program managers. Before delegating such purchase card program authority, the COCO considers the following criteria:

- (1) There must be a demonstrated need for the authority requested;
- (2) The delegation level must be commensurate with the need in terms of cost, complexity and mission criticality;
- (3) The individual selected must meet the qualifications for the authority requested. However, an individual's qualifications, without a demonstrated need for the authority, are not sufficient reason to grant contracting authority; and
- (4) Other factors, such as organizational structure, total volume of the contractual actions, complexity and dollar value of the work involved, and aggregate value of the anticipated actions that the individual will be processing.

c. Specific responsibilities of the COCO include:

- (1) *Review/Approve Qualifications.* The COCO reviews and approves qualifications, such as education, training, knowledge, and experience, of personnel being considered for appointment as a CO or for other types of procurement authority.
- (2) *Delegate Authority.* Except for delegations made pursuant to the purchase card program, the COCO formally requests delegation of contracting and other procurement authority in writing to the FAE and maintains appropriate records of all delegations.
- (3) *Periodic Review.* The COCO periodically reviews contracting and other procurement delegations to validate that the delegations remain appropriate and needed, reviews individual's continuous learning to ensure requirements are being met, and periodically examines procurement actions to ensure authorized individuals do not exceed their delegated authority. The COCO also reviews all Level I and II warrants at least annually to determine whether each CO maintained professional proficiency and otherwise remains qualified. Level III warrants are reviewed at least every two years.
- (4) *Terminate Delegations.* The COCO may terminate a delegation of authority made as part of the purchase card program at any time. The termination is by letter, and states the general reason for termination and effective date, unless the original delegation provided for automatic termination. If the COCO terminates such delegated authority before an automatic termination date, or when there is no automatic termination date, the written notice to the individual should provide enough time and sufficient instructions to ensure the individual does not make any unauthorized commitments. Upon notification of the termination, the original warrant or certificate of appointment is annotated as "terminated" and includes the reasons for the termination. Reasons for termination may include:

- (a) The need for the delegated authority no longer exists, for example, retirement, resignation, termination of employment, or an assignment to another position.
- (b) Failure to comply with applicable requirements, limitations, policies, regulations, statutes, or delegated responsibilities;
- (c) Maintenance training/certification requirements have not been met, or failure to maintain all standards after appointment; or
- (d) Violation of a material portion of the ethics guidance for Federal employees and/or standards of conduct for Department of Transportation employees.

(5) *Changes in Authority.* The COCO modifies delegated authority by written notice in enough time and with sufficient instructions to ensure that the individual does not make unauthorized commitments. The COCO must document any changes in an individual's authority, such as an increase in the number of procurement actions, number or complexity of requisitions, or other operational necessity. Any increase or decrease in the dollar value or scope of an individual's procurement authority requires issuing a new certificate of appointment or warrant and termination of the previous delegated authority.

(6) *Waivers.* The COCO may waive qualification standards if circumstances clearly dictate need for delegation of authority, but an employee does not fully meet required standards. Such a waiver is conditional, identifies a duration, and states requirements that the individual must satisfy to be fully qualified.

3 1102 Series Certification Revised 1/2012

Individuals must meet training, education, and experience requirements to qualify for an 1102 job series position, unless otherwise prohibited by an existing collective bargaining agreement. AMS Policy Section 5, Acquisition Career Program, outlines certification requirements for personnel once in the 1102 series.

4 Contracting Officer Warrants (1102 Series) Revised 1/2012

a. *Limitations.* Warrants define the dollar and scope limitations of the authority. Warrants may be limited or unlimited. A limited warrant states a total dollar limitation for each transaction. The dollar value of a transaction includes the base year and all options and ceiling amounts, as defined by "total estimated potential value" in Appendix C of AMS policy. An unlimited warrant allows transactions at any dollar value. In addition to the dollar value, limited and unlimited warrants must expressly state any limitations of authority (other than limitations in applicable laws or regulations) and the specific types of transactions the CO is authorized to make. Grants, cooperative agreements and other transactions are excluded from delegated contracting authority for procurement and real property COs *unless* expressly stated in the

warrant.

b. *Warrant Levels.* There are three CO warrant levels that apply to contracting authority. The warrant levels align with the 1102 series certification levels. These warrant levels do not apply to purchase card delegations. Unless otherwise prohibited by an existing collective bargaining agreement, individuals must meet the training, education, and experience requirements as outlined in AMS Policy Section 5, Acquisition Career Program, to qualify for warrant.

c. *Procedures for Obtaining Certificate of Appointment (Warrant).*

(1) The request for a certificate of appointment/warrant is prepared on an "Contracting Officer Warrant Request" (see AMS Procurement Forms) by the individual and submitted to his or her immediate manager.

(2) The individual's manager reviews the package to ensure that the individual meets the training, education, and experience requirements commensurate with the proposed delegated threshold. If the manager concurs, he or she forwards the nominee's package to the COCO.

(3) The COCO reviews the request and supporting documentation for completeness and evaluates the applicant's acquisition experience, training, and evidence of certification. If the COCO concurs, he or she signs the request and forwards it to the Acquisition Career Manager (ACM).

(4) The ACM reviews and forwards the request with a recommendation to the FAE. The certificate of appointment must include a warrant number, dollar limit of warrant authority, and any other applicable limitations, such as restrictions to certain types of transactions. If approved, the FAE signs the delegation and returns it to the ACM for distribution.

d. *Administrator's Review.* Individuals delegated authority to award and administer grants, cooperative agreements or other transactions must ensure that prior to award, the Administrator is notified and allowed to review any non-Airport Improvement Program (AIP) grant, cooperative agreement, or other transactions with a cumulative value of \$10 million or more, or with significant Congressional interest. (See AMS Procurement Guidance T3.8.1 Agreements, Cooperative Agreements, Gifts & Bequests, for additional information).

e. *Displaying Warrant and Other Certificate of Appointment.* COs must prominently display the warrant or other certificate of appointment so that information about their authority and any limitations is readily available to the public and FAA personnel.

f. *Skills Currency/Continuous Learning.* To maintain the delegated contracting authority, individuals must maintain appropriate 1102 series certification level. Acquisition professionals must earn 80 continuous learning points (CLP) of skills currency training every two years. COCOs monitor continuous learning requirements for individuals delegated contracting authority. If an individual does not earn 80 CLPs every two years, the FAE may terminate or

modify the warrant or certificate of appointment to decrease the dollar and/or specific type of transaction authority.

5 Procurement Authority Delegated to Other Qualified Individuals Revised 1/2012

a. *General.* The FAE may delegate a limited form of procurement authority to qualified individuals who are not warranted COs. This limited authority may be granted to individuals within or outside of the contracting office when supported by a demonstrated need. The FAE evaluates the request and delegates authority to the individual needing the authority. The delegation must be in writing and state specific limitations governing the limited authority, such as dollar thresholds or types of procurement (i.e. supplies, services, construction, etc). Guidance in this section does not apply to delegations under the purchase card program, which is addressed in AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.6, Purchase Card Program.

b. *Redelegation.* Individuals delegated limited procurement authority from the FAE under this subsection cannot redelegate that authority.

c. *Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA).* A DPA may be granted to non-1102s (such as Logistics Management Specialists (LMS) by the FAE through a written request. This delegation requires individual certification at either Level I (up to \$25,000) or Level II (up to \$50,000). This form of delegation authorizes the individual to legally bind FAA and delegates specific authority related to the dollar threshold and types of procurements (not related to the purchase card program). This procurement authority cannot be further delegated, and personnel cannot “sign for” or over someone else holding procurement authority.

d. *Delegation of Reimbursable Agreement Authority (DRAA).* For Small Scale Reimbursable Agreements (SSRAs) with a value of less than \$30,000, a DRAA may be granted to qualified non-1102s by the FAE through a written request. This delegation does not allow the individual to obligate funds nor is certification required. This authority cannot be further delegated, and personnel cannot “sign for” or “sign over” another's authority.

e. *Limitations.* All DPAs define the dollar and scope limitations of the authority granted by the FAE. All limitations based on dollar thresholds must ensure the dollar value of a transaction includes the base year and all options, as defined by "total estimated potential value" in Appendix C of AMS policy. In addition to the dollar value, a DPA must expressly state any limitations of authority (other than limitations in applicable laws or regulations) and state the specific types of transactions the non-1102 is authorized to make (e.g. other transaction agreements, reimbursable agreements, construction, services and/or supplies, etc.).

f. *Displaying the DPA and DRAA.* Personnel must prominently display any delegation to make information on the authority and any limitations readily available to the public and FAA personnel.

g. A sample of a delegation request and instructions is at the Acquisition Career Manager website.

6 Ratification of Unauthorized Commitments Revised 1/2012

a. General.

(1) *Contracting Authority.* Only a CO and other qualified individual delegated procurement authority, acting within the scope of his or her delegated authority, may enter into contracts, leases, or other agreements and may obligate funds on behalf of the Government.

(2) *Unauthorized Commitments.* A contract, lease, order, or agreement made by an FAA employee, other than a CO and other authorized person, is not binding because the person who made the agreement lacked the authority to commit the Government. An employee without proper authority who commits the Government is acting improperly. The employee will be held accountable and may be disciplined according to Federal Aviation Personnel Manual (FAPM) Letter 2635 and Human Resources Policy Manual (HRPM) ER-4.1, as applicable.

(3) *Organizational Responsibility.* FAA organizations must make every effort to prevent unauthorized commitments. Unauthorized commitments are serious acts of misconduct. Supervisors and managers must ensure each employee is aware of policy and procedures related to unauthorized commitments and conduct and discipline rules for unauthorized commitments in FAPM Letter 2635 and ER-4.1.

(4) *Ratification.* Although FAA's policy is to avoid unauthorized commitments, under certain approved circumstances such commitments may be ratified using the procedures in this section and converted into a legal contract.

(5) *Ratifying Official.* The Director of Acquisition and Contracting at Washington Headquarters has authority to ratify unauthorized commitments. This authority is also delegated to the Director of the Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center for unauthorized commitments at the Aeronautical Center. This ratifying authority cannot be delegated below these positions or to other positions.

(6) *Local Implementation.* All FAA organizations must follow the procedures in this section. Contracting offices and other organizations may issue additional implementing procedures if they do not contradict the procedures in this section.

b. Procedures for Ratification. When an organization discovers an unauthorized commitment, the organization must take immediate action to ratify the commitment and have the cognizant procurement office convert it to a legal transaction. Procedures for ratification are:

(1) The supervisor/manager, assisted by the person who committed the unauthorized act, prepares a memorandum of facts containing the following information:

(a) A detailed description of the circumstances that caused the unauthorized commitment;

- (b) Reasons why normal procurement procedures were not followed;
 - (c) A description of the bona fide Government need that required the commitment;
 - (d) A statement about the benefit to FAA from acquiring the unauthorized supplies or services received;
 - (e) The dollar value of the commitment;
 - (f) Rationale for the contractor selected and identification of other sources considered;
 - (g) The name of the individual who made the unauthorized act;
 - (h) A statement about the disciplinary action taken to preclude the situation from recurring;
 - (i) A specific recommendation that the transaction be approved and ratified;
 - (j) A determination that funds are now available and were available at the time the unauthorized commitment was made; and
 - (k) Any other pertinent facts including invoices, receiving reports, or other evidence concerning the transaction.
- (2) Evidence of available funding should be attached to the memorandum.
- (3) The memorandum of facts is signed by the employee who made the unauthorized commitment, and endorsed by the supervisor/manager. By signing the memorandum, the employee attests that the information is accurate and complete. If the employee has separated from FAA, then the organization having access to information about the unauthorized commitment prepares the memorandum and the former employee's supervisor/manager signs it.
- (4) Legal review and concurrence is obtained before submitting the memorandum to the ratifying official.
- (5) After legal concurrence, the memorandum along with the applicable procurement request (PR) is transmitted to the cognizant procurement office for ratification action.
- (6) When the procurement office receives a PR and a properly documented supporting memorandum, the CO makes a written determination, as described below, and forwards the ratification action to the ratifying official.
- (a) *CO Determination.* Before recommending approval of a ratification and as a part of the CO's review and determination, the CO:

- (i) Determines the price to be fair and reasonable;
- (ii) Recommends that payment be made;
- (iii) Determines that the settlement of the unauthorized commitment would not involve a contract dispute subject to AMS Policy 3.9;
- (iv) Determines that the purchase would have been authorized had the purchaser followed established procedures.

(b) If an affirmative determination can be made in all areas of subparagraph (a) above, the CO prepares a memorandum to the ratifying official with the following information:

- (i) A brief description of the unauthorized commitment;
- (ii) A statement that prices are fair and reasonable;
- (iii) A statement recommending approval of the unauthorized commitment; and
- (iv) A copy of all supporting documentation.

(c) If the CO, after legal concurrence, is unable to make an affirmative determination in all areas of subparagraph (a) above, the memorandum to the ratifying official states the CO's reasons that an affirmative determination cannot be made, recommends that the action not be ratified, and offers an alternative solution to resolving the unauthorized commitment.

c. Notice of Infractions.

- (1) An unauthorized commitment made by an individual is considered a first infraction.
- (2) Upon receipt of a request for ratification from an organization, the cognizant division manager of the contracting office forwards a notice of infraction to the next level manager/supervisor above the supervisor/manager who signed the memorandum of facts. The notice advises the second level manager/supervisor that the action violates Federal law and FAA policy and guidance; reminds him or her of the proper procurement process; offers to provide written material or mini-training sessions (when possible) to orient the organization to the procurement process; requests every effort be made to avoid future violations; and, when appropriate, requests the widest possible distribution of the notice within the organization.

d. Disciplinary Actions for Making Unauthorized Commitments.

- (1) Individuals who make unauthorized commitments, and their immediate supervisor are

subject to possible disciplinary actions. The recommended levels of disciplinary penalties for staff, managers, and supervisors are contained FAPM Letter 2635 and ER-4.1.

(2) Any unauthorized commitment made by a non-manager/supervisor with the approval of his or her manager/supervisor is an infraction against the manager/supervisor and not the non-manager/supervisor.

(3) The period of accumulation for the above-mentioned infractions by staff, managers, and/or supervisors is five years.

e. *Avoiding Ratification.*

(1) When individuals who have not been delegated procurement authority need products or services, or when individuals with delegated procurement authority need products or services estimated to exceed their delegated authority, they must consult with the procurement office for support and guidance to avoid unauthorized commitments.

(2) An unauthorized commitment occurs when someone, other than a CO or other authorized individual, enters into an agreement on behalf of the Government but does not have authority to do so or to obligate the Government.

(3) To avoid a ratification action, an office requiring products or services must ensure that its employees are familiar with the procurement process and are aware of the consequences of unauthorized commitments.

(4) Individuals who have not been delegated procurement authority and who need supplies or services must contact either the person within their organization who has delegated procurement authority or the cognizant procurement office for assistance. The following are examples of types of procurement and areas of the procurement process that may involve individuals outside of the procurement offices, and circumstances in which procurement authority may be delegated to individuals other than a CO. (For more information about procurement methods generally used by individuals outside of the procurement office, see AMS Procurement Guidance T3.2.2.5, Commercial and Simplified Purchase Method.)

(a) *Government Purchase Card.* FAA employees may be delegated authority to procure supplies and services using the Government purchase card.

(b) *Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA).* A procurement vehicle, awarded by a CO, for ordering supplies or services that may authorize other specific individuals to order supplies or services from the vendor.

(c) *Purchase Card Check.* FAA employees delegated purchase authority may use purchase card checks when a vendor does not accept the Government purchase card for on-the-spot, over-the-counter purchases of supplies and services.

(5) *Existing Contracts.* Contracting Officer Representatives, resident engineers, etc., must

be careful not to direct a contractor to perform any task that would result in a change to the cost, schedule, or scope of the contract, unless such action is authorized by the CO. It is easy through conversation and during the normal daily interaction with the contractor to inadvertently direct the contractor to perform tasks that result in cost or schedule impact. If such direction is given without the delegated authority, or the express authorization of the CO, the result is an unauthorized commitment.

(6) *Contract Renewals*. Contracts awarded for a base period of performance plus options means that the Government is only committed for the base period. Each option period requires a contract modification before the beginning of the option period to authorize continued performance. Performance following the initial contract period must not begin until the contract has been properly modified to authorize continued performance. The requiring office is responsible for requesting a contract modification to exercise options and for providing the funds to continue performance. Individuals who serve as the Government's point of contact on a contract with option provisions should be familiar with the contract terms. Placing an order or directing tasks against an expired contract results in an unauthorized commitment. Before the beginning of the option year, if a modification has not been received to extend the contract period, the CO should be contacted for guidance before placing any orders or directing any tasks for that option period.

(7) *Examples*. The following are examples of areas where unauthorized commitments are commonly made:

(a) *Acquiring Conference Space*. After the request for conference space has been coordinated through the local real property office, the requiring office may discuss the requirement with the vendor/hotel to ensure the appropriate accommodations are available. However, the space should not be utilized until the transaction has been approved and an agreement signed by a person with the appropriate procurement authority.

(b) *Training*. Request for training should be submitted to the procurement office in time to enable the requirement to be processed sufficiently in advance of the beginning of the course.

(c) *Professional Speakers or Arbitration Services*. The requiring organization may identify the appropriate speakers or arbitrators and have discussions to ensure the Government's needs will be met. However, the requiring office should not enter into any oral or written agreements on behalf of the Government unless the person making the agreement has the delegated authority to do so. If the requiring office does not have an individual with the delegated authority to enter into an agreement, the request should be submitted to the contracting office for processing.

f. *Exceptions to Infractions*.

(1) In cases of extreme emergencies, such as floods, fires, tornadoes, earthquakes and

hurricanes, or emergencies that may have an immediate impact on the safety of the flying public, an individual may need to obligate the Government's funds to preserve life and property. In these instances, if possible, the individual should contact the cognizant procurement office and request that a CO verbally authorize the contractor to proceed according to emergency procedures outlined in AMS policy 3.2.2.4.1.1.

(2) When the conditions outlined above occur, and the CO was not contacted to give a verbal authorization, the memorandum of fact documents the circumstances. The memorandum includes a statement that the person who made the unauthorized commitment is exempt from the requirement for disciplinary action.

g. *Waiving Disciplinary Action.* The ratifying official may waive disciplinary action. The ratifying official must justify in writing why the unauthorized act does not warrant discipline.

h. *Definitions.*

(1) "Ratification" is an act of approving an unauthorized commitment by an official who has the authority to do so.

(2) "Unauthorized commitment" is an agreement entered into by a representative of the Government who does not have the authority to enter into agreements on behalf of the Government.

B Clauses Revised 7/2010

[view contract clauses](#)

C Forms Revised 7/2010

[view procurement forms](#)

D Appendix Added 1/2011

1 1102 Series Warrant Standards Revised 1/2012

FAA Certification Level	Threshold Authority	Corresponding FAC-C Certification
Level I	Up to \$500,000	Level I
Level II	Up to \$10,000,000	Level II
Level III	Greater than \$10,000,000	Level III

2 Non-1102 Delegation of Procurement Authority Added 1/2011

Non-1102 Certification Level	Threshold Authority	Experience	Education	Training
Level I:	Up to \$25,000	At least 1 year of simplified acquisition purchasing experience.	Formal education is not required for certification.	CON 100 CON 237 CLC 004 FAA 04202
Level II:	Up to \$50,000	At least 2 year of current (within last 4 years) simplified acquisition or purchasing experience.	Formal education is not required. However, at least 15 semester hours from among the following disciplines: law, accounting, business, finance, contracts, purchasing, economics, industrial management, marketing, quantitative methods, or organization, and management is desired.	CON 110 CON 111 CON 112 CON 120 FAA 60004257